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## THE NOMENCLATURE IN AN IMPORTANT BRITISH CHECK LIST (1972)

PART 3: CORRECT GENDER FOR GENERIC  
NAMES DERIVED FROM CLASSICAL WITHOUT  
CHANGE OF TERMINATION.

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THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE concerning the agreement of species-group names in gender seem not to be strange to the authors of the new catalogue: 'The endings of the valid specific names, where adjectival, have been changed in accordance with Article 30 of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature' (J. D. Bradley, D. S. Fletcher and P. E. S. Whalley in their Introduction, p. vii).

Let us tell that the problem of correct application of endings in species-group epithets affects not only combinations in which the gender of the generic name is either somewhat doubtful or at least hard to determine. It will affect, as seen immediately below, even many of those combinations in which the generic name is derived from Greek (or Latin) without change of termination.

*Nematopogon* (masc.) with *N. swammerdamellus* (not 'swammerdamella'), *N. panzerellus* (not -ella), *N. pilellus* (not -ella), and *N. metaxellus* (not -ella) included.

*Diplodoma* (neuter) *herminatum* (not 'herminata').

*Nemapogon* (masc.) with *N. granellus* (not 'granella'), *N. cloacellus* (not -ella), *N. albipunctellus* (not -ella), *N. personellus* (not -ella), *N. ruricolellus* (not -ella), *N. arcellus* (not -ella), and *N. picarellus* (not -ella) included.

*Archinemapogon* (masc.) *laterellus* (not 'laterella').

*Acrocercops*, a latinized Greek noun of masculine gender, should, according to the Art. 30, be treated as such (provided that the author of that genus did not decide to use his name as a noun of feminine gender).

*Phyllonorycter* (masc.) with about 50 species listed the majority of which (42) are treated as if *Phyllonorycter* were of feminine (!) gender.

*Yponomeuta* (masc.: cf. *toreuta*, a graver) with *Y. evonymellus* (not 'evonymella'), *Y. padellus* (not -ella), *Y. malinellus*, *Y. cagnagellus* (not 'cagnagella'), *Y. rorrellus* (not -ella), *Y. irrorellus* (not -ella), *Y. plumbellus* (not -ella), and *Y. sedellum* (not 'vigintipunctata') included.

*Euhyonomeuta* (masc.) *stannellus* (not 'stannella').

*Ocnerostoma* (neuter) *piniariellum* (not 'piniariella').

*Prays* (masc.) *fraxinellus* (not 'fraxinella').

*Augasma* (neuter) *aeratellum* (not 'aeratella'). This genus is a member of the family *Coleophoridae* to which *Eupistidae* and 'Augasmidae' were referred to as synonyms. The latter must, however, be corrected to *Augasmatidae*.

*Goniodoma* (neuter) *limoniellum* (not 'limoniella').

*Enicostoma* (neuter) *obellum* (not 'obella').

*Levipalpus* (masc.) *hepatariellus* (not 'hepatariella').

*Gnorimoschema* (neuter) *streliciellum* (not 'streliciella').

*Crocidosema* (neuter) *plebejanum* (not 'plebejana').

*Olethreutes* (masc.) with 14 species listed all of which are treated as if *Olethreutes* were of feminine (!) gender.

*Archips* (masc.) with 12 species listed all of which are treated again as if *Archips* were of feminine (!) gender. Note the correct usage of *A. podanus* (not 'podana') in recent literature.

*Clepsis* (fem.) *melaleucana* (not 'melaleucanus'). The remaining species listed bear names agreeing in gender.

*Ptycholoma* (neuter) *lecheanum* (not 'lecheana').

*Aleimma* (neuter) *loeflingianum* (not 'loeflingiana').

*Chilo* (masc.) *phragmitellus* (not 'phragmitella').

*Parapoynx* (masc.) with *P. stratiotatus* (not ('stratiotata')), *P. obscuralis*, and *P. stagnatus* (not 'stagnata') included.

*Pyrausta* (masc.) with *P. auratus* (not 'aurata'), *P. nigratus* (not 'nigrata'), and *P. cingulatus* (not 'cingulata') included.

*Herpetogramma* (neuter) *centrostrigale* (not 'centrostrigalis').

*Myelois* (myeloeis, masc.) *cibrellus* (not 'cibrella') and *M. cirrigerellus* (not -ella).

*Homoeosoma* (neuter) with *H. nebulellum* (not 'nebulella'), *H. sinuellum* (not -ella), and *H. nimbellum* (not -ella) included.

*Apomyelois* (apomyeloeis; masc.) *bistriatellus* (not 'bistriatella').

*Ochlodes* (gender prescribed: masculine; Art. 30: 'Names ending in . . . -odes . . . are . . .') with *O. venatus* (not '*venata*') as the only species listed.

*Colias* (fem.) *crocea* (not '*croceus*'). For details on the gender see Paclt (1951).

*Malacosoma* (neuter) *castrense* (not '*castrensis*').

*Phyllodesma* (neuter) *ilicifolium* (not '*ilicifolia*').

*Cilix* (masc.) *glaucatus* (not '*glaucata*').

*Camptogramma* (neuter) with *C. bilineatum* (not '*bilineata*') and four subspecies (*bilineatum*, *atlanticum*, *hibernicum*, *isolatum*) included.

*Perizoma* (neuter) with *P. alchemillatum* (not '*alchemillata*'), *P. bifasciatum* (not -ata), *P. minoratum* (not -ata), *P. blandatum* (not -ata), *P. albulatum* (not -ata), *P. flavofasciatum* (not -ata), *P. didymatum* (not -ata), *P. sagittatum* (not -ata); and including also some distinct subspecies. The remaining two species listed (*P. taeniatum*, *P. affinatum*) bear names agreeing in gender.

*Anticollis* (masc.) *sparsatus* (not '*sparsata*').

*Abraxas* (masc.) with *A. grossulariatus* (not '*grossulariata*'), *A. sylvatus* (not -ata), and *A. pantarius* (not -ata) included.

*Ennomos*, a Greek noun of masculine or feminine gender, should, according to the Art. 30, be treated as masculine (provided that the author of that genus did not decide to use his name as a noun of feminine gender). Note the prevailing usage of *E. subsignarius* (not '*subsignaria*') in recent literature.

*Apocheima* (neuter) *hispidarium* (not '*hispidaria*') and *A. pilosarium* (not -ria).

*Biston* (masc.) *stratarius* (not '*strataria*') and *B. betularius* (not -ria).

*Selidosema* (neuter) *brunnearium* (not '*brunnearia*'), ssp. *scandinaviarium* (not -ria) and ssp. *tyronense* (not '*tyronensis*').

*Alcis* (masc.) with *A. repandatus* (not '*repandata*'), three subspecies (*repandatus*, *murarius*, *sodorensium*<sup>1</sup>), and *A. jubatus* (not '*jubata*') included.

*Pterostoma* (neuter) *palpinum* (not '*palpina*').

*Eilema* (neuter) with *E. sororculum* (not '*sororcula*'), *E. griseolum* (not '*griseola*'), *E. caniolum* (not -ola), *E. pygmaeolum* (not -ola), *E. complanum* (not '*complana*'), *E. sericeum* (not '*sericea*'), *E. deplanum* (not '*deplana*'), and *E. lurideolum* (not '*lurideola*') included.

*Eugnorisma* (neuter) *depunctum* (not 'depuncta').

*Eurois* (euroeis; masc.) *occultus* (not 'occulta').

*Eublemma* (neuter) with *E. ostrinum* (not 'ostrina'), *E. parvum* (not 'parva'), and *E. noctuale* (not 'noctualis') included.

*Pseudoips* (masc.) *prasinanus* (not 'fagana'). The authors disregard apparently the revision of the Linnean type (Lempke, 1947), according to which *Phalaena Tortrix prasinana* Linnaeus is the Scarce Silver Lines (*Pseudoips*). On the contrary, *Pyralis fagana* Fabricius corresponds to the Green Silver Lines (*Bena*).

*Polypogon* (masc.) *strigilatus* (not 'strigilata'). The remaining species listed bear names agreeing in gender.

#### ERRATA

On page 211 of Part 1 of the present paper (*J. Res. Lepid.* 12: 211-212), the sentence beginning with 'Although' (lines 17 to 22) is to be corrected to the following effect:

Although both subfamilies are called actually *Plutellinae* and *Depressariinae* respectively, and although the genus *Cerostoma* Latreille, 1802 has been replaced as junior synonym by *Ypsolopha* Latreille, 1796, the above family-group names should be referred to as *Cerostomatinae* and *Enicostomatinae*.

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<sup>1</sup> Gen. pl. ex vocis (*Insulae*) *Sodor-enses* quae ad *Insulas Ebudes vel Ebudas* (= the Hebrides) pertinent.